



Wylde, V., Beswick, A., Dennis, J., & Gooberman-Hill, R. (2017). Post-operative patient-related risk factors for chronic pain after total knee replacement: a systematic review. *BMJ Open*, 7(11), [e018105].
<https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2017-018105>

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

License (if available):
CC BY

Link to published version (if available):
[10.1136/bmjopen-2017-018105](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2017-018105)

[Link to publication record in Explore Bristol Research](#)
PDF-document

This is the final published version of the article (version of record). It first appeared online via BMJ at <http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/7/11/e018105> . Please refer to any applicable terms of use of the publisher.

University of Bristol - Explore Bristol Research

General rights

This document is made available in accordance with publisher policies. Please cite only the published version using the reference above. Full terms of use are available:
<http://www.bristol.ac.uk/red/research-policy/pure/user-guides/ebr-terms/>

BMJ Open Post-operative patient-related risk factors for chronic pain after total knee replacement: a systematic review

Vikki Wylde, Andrew D Beswick, Jane Dennis, Rachael Gooberman-Hill

To cite: Wylde V, Beswick AD, Dennis J, *et al.* Post-operative patient-related risk factors for chronic pain after total knee replacement: a systematic review. *BMJ Open* 2017;7:e018105. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2017-018105

► Prepublication history and additional material for this paper are available online. To view these files, please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2017-018105>).

Received 6 June 2017

Revised 24 August 2017

Accepted 15 September 2017

ABSTRACT

Objective To identify postoperative patient-related risk factors for chronic pain after total knee replacement (TKR).

Design The systematic review protocol was registered on the International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews (CRD42016041374). MEDLINE, Embase and PsycINFO were searched from inception to October 2016 with no language restrictions. Key articles were also tracked in the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) Web of Science. Cohort studies evaluating the association between patient-related factors in the first 3 months postoperatively and pain at 6 months or longer after primary TKR surgery were included. Screening, data extraction and assessment of methodological quality were undertaken by two reviewers. The primary outcome was pain severity in the replaced knee measured with a patient-reported outcome measure at 6 months or longer after TKR. Secondary outcomes included adverse events and other aspects of pain recommended by the core outcome set for chronic pain after TKR.

Results After removal of duplicates, 16 430 articles were screened, of which 805 were considered potentially relevant. After detailed evaluation of full-text articles, 14 studies with data from 1168 participants were included. Postoperative patient-related factors included acute pain (eight studies), function (five studies) and psychosocial factors (four studies). The included studies had diverse methods for assessment of potential risk factors and outcomes, and therefore narrative synthesis was conducted. For all postoperative factors, there was insufficient evidence to draw firm conclusions about the association with chronic pain after TKR. Selection bias was a potential risk for all studies, as none were reported to be conducted at multiple centres.

Conclusion This systematic review found insufficient evidence to draw firm conclusions about the association between any postoperative patient-related factors and chronic pain after TKR. Further high-quality research is required to provide a robust evidence base on postoperative risk factors, and inform the development and evaluation of targeted interventions to optimise patients' outcomes after TKR.

INTRODUCTION

Primary total knee replacement (TKR) is a common operation, with over 100 000 operations performed in the UK in 2015,^{1 2} and demand is projected to increase dramatically.³

Strengths and limitations of this study

- This is the first systematic review of patient-related risk factors for chronic pain after total knee replacement.
- Meta-analysis was not possible due to heterogeneity in the assessment of risk factors and outcomes.
- We did not include studies that used a composite pain and function measure to assess outcome.

Patients choose to have a TKR to relieve chronic pain and improve functional ability,⁴ but approximately 20% of patients experience chronic postsurgical pain,^{5 6} defined as pain present at 3 months after surgery.⁷ The impact of chronic pain after TKR is considerable and patients may struggle to cope and adjust to this pain.⁸ Provision of services for patients with chronic pain after TKR is patchy and inconsistent,⁹ with a lack of explicit access points.¹⁰ A systematic review identified that only one intervention has been evaluated for the management of this condition: a single intra-articular botulinum toxin injection.¹¹

The identification of risk factors for chronic pain after TKR is a fundamental step in designing interventions to improve patient outcomes. Understanding the relevance of non-modifiable factors, such as sex and ethnicity, can help patients and clinicians work together to make informed decisions about TKR. Although some factors may not be modifiable, others may be amenable to intervention. Identification of modifiable patient-related risk factors is an important element in the development of interventions to improve outcomes after TKR. Previous systematic reviews have synthesised the literature on preoperative risk factors for chronic pain after TKR.^{12–15} These reviews have found evidence for a range of modifiable preoperative patient-related risk factors, including pain intensity, catastrophising, mental health and comorbidities. Preoperative interventions have largely focused on exercise and



CrossMark

Musculoskeletal Research
Unit, Bristol Medical School,
University of Bristol, Bristol, UK

Correspondence to

Dr Vikki Wylde;
v.wylde@bristol.ac.uk

education and have shown little long-term postoperative benefit.¹⁵ Further interventions specifically targeting pain-related behaviours, such as cognitive-behavioural patient education and pain-coping skills training, are being evaluated.^{16 17}

While the potential value for preoperatively identifying at-risk patients and targeting them with appropriate interventions is clear, multivariable models have been found to have low predictive power, explaining less than 10% of the variability in chronic pain.¹⁸ An operation itself is an important risk factor for chronic pain,¹⁹ and factors relating to the operation and early recovery may be important risk factors. A risk index including presurgical variables and acute postsurgical pain had 'fair' predictive power for the development of chronic postsurgical pain across diverse surgery types.²⁰ Therefore, in addition to evaluating preoperative risk factors, it is important to consider postsurgical factors that may limit rehabilitation and recovery, and be associated with chronic pain. If patients at risk of developing chronic pain could be identified in the early postoperative period, targeted interventions could be delivered, potentially as part of a comprehensive perioperative care package, to prevent the development of chronic pain. Although trials evaluating the effectiveness of early postoperative interventions on reducing chronic pain have been conducted,^{21–24} no systematic review has yet evaluated postoperative risk factors for chronic pain after TKR. Therefore, the aim of this systematic review was to identify early postoperative patient-related risk factors for chronic pain after TKR.

METHODS

Protocol and registration

The protocol was registered on the International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews (PROSPERO) on 6 July 2016 (reference: CRD42016041374). Conduct and reporting of this systematic review adhere to recommendations from the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses²⁵ (online supplementary appendix 1).

Eligibility criteria

Studies were eligible for inclusion in the review if they met the following criteria:

Population

Adults undergoing primary TKR predominantly for osteoarthritis: Studies that included patients with TKR combined with patients undergoing other orthopaedic procedures were included if separate results were available for patients with TKR.

Exposure

Postoperative patient-related risk factors measured in the first 3 months after surgery: Patients with exposure were those with a risk factor (categorical variable) or higher level of risk factor (continuous variable). The focus of this

review was on patient-related risk factors with the potential for modification or use in targeting care, and therefore studies that assessed clinical risk factors (eg, length of stay, postoperative complications or radiographical measurements) or analgesic use were excluded.

Comparator

Patients with absence of risk factor (categorical variable) or lower level of risk factor (continuous variable).

Outcome

Severity of pain in the replaced knee measured with a patient-reported outcome measure at 6 months or longer after TKR surgery.

Study design

Cohort studies that have explored the relationships between factors measured in the first 3 months postoperative and longer term pain outcomes.

Information sources and searches

MEDLINE, Embase and PsycINFO were searched from inception to 17 October 2016. Searches were conducted by experienced systematic reviewers (AB and JD) based on established design filters.^{26 27} The search strategy combined terms relating to study design (eg, cohort, epidemiological study) and population (eg, knee replacement, knee arthroplasty). Full search strategies are provided in online supplementary appendix 2. No language restrictions were applied. Searches were supplemented with hand-searching of reference lists and review articles, and key articles were tracked in the ISI Web of Science. Conference abstracts were excluded. ClinicalTrials.gov was searched on 18 August 2017 for ongoing observational studies and records screened in duplicate by two reviewers (JD and VW).

Study selection and data extraction

Bibliographical details of the articles identified were exported into EndNote X7 (Thomson Reuters) and duplicates removed. After an initial screening of titles and abstracts by one reviewer (AB) to remove clearly irrelevant studies, titles and abstracts were screened in duplicate by two reviewers (AB and VW). As recommended in the Cochrane Handbook,²⁸ reviewers were 'over inclusive' at early stages and retained any potentially relevant studies. Full texts of all such reports were acquired and assessed for eligibility against the PICOS criteria in duplicate by two reviewers (AB and VW). Discrepancies were resolved in discussion with a third reviewer (JD). Data from articles that met the eligibility criteria were extracted into an Excel database by one reviewer (VW), with checking against source articles by a second reviewer (AB or JD). Extracted data comprised country, date, setting, population, participant demographics, study methodology including statistical analysis, risk factors, time to follow-up, losses to follow-up, joint-specific pain outcomes, variables included in multivariable analyses, and information relevant to assessment of study methodological quality.



Where necessary, authors of studies were contacted for further information to enable judgements about eligibility and/or to provide unpublished outcome data relevant to the review. If data from patients with TKR were combined with patients undergoing other orthopaedic procedures, separate data for patients with TKR were requested. If a combined pain and function outcome was reported, such as the Oxford Knee Score or Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index (WOMAC) score, separate pain-specific data were requested, for example, the Oxford Knee Score pain subscale or WOMAC Pain Scale.

Outcomes

The primary outcome was pain severity in the replaced knee measured with a patient-reported outcome measure at 6 months or longer after TKR. Chronic postsurgical pain is defined as pain present at 3 months after surgery⁷; however, research has shown that most of the improvement in pain occurs in the first 3–6 months after TKR surgery.^{29–32} Therefore, 6 months postoperative was deemed an appropriate time point to assess chronic pain. Secondary outcomes included adverse events and other aspects of pain recommended by the core outcome set for chronic pain after TKR.³³ These included pain interference with daily living, pain and physical functioning, temporal aspects of pain, pain description, emotional aspects of pain, use of pain medication and satisfaction with pain relief. No limits were placed on the tools used to measure these outcomes.

Assessment of methodological quality of included studies

The Newcastle-Ottawa Quality Assessment Scale³⁴ and ROBINS-I tool³⁵ are established tools for the assessment of risk of bias in randomised controlled trials and studies reporting non-randomised controlled comparisons. However, risk of bias assessment in systematic reviews of observational studies is less well established. The MINORs tool³⁶ has been developed; however, this is a summative checklist, and as such risks rating reporting rather than conduct.³⁷ Therefore we developed a non-summative checklist for use in this review. This checklist consisted of four items to assess selection bias (inclusion of consecutive patients and representativeness), bias due to missing data (follow-up rates) and bias due to inadequate consideration of confounding (multivariable or univariable analysis). These items were informed by existing tools, including the MINORs, Newcastle-Ottawa Quality Assessment Scale and the ROBINS-I tool. Each item was rated as adequate, not adequate or not reported. Each individual item rating is reported, rather than an overall score. Ratings of methodological quality for included studies were conducted independently by two reviewers (VW and JD), and any discrepancies were resolved in discussion with a third reviewer (AB).

Data synthesis

In the protocol, meta-analyses were planned if two or more studies assessed the same risk factor with suitable

methodology. In comparing groups of patients with or without a risk factor, outcomes adjusted for baseline patient factors would be considered in preference to unadjusted outcomes, and the effect of non-adjustment would be explored in a subgroup analysis. If studies reported categorical pain outcomes, risk ratios would be used to summarise cohort studies and ORs for case-control studies. For risk factors reported as continuous variables, results of meta-analyses would be reported as mean differences or standardised mean differences, depending on the consistency of risk factor and outcome measures reported. We planned to explore the effect of non-adjustment for other variables in a subgroup analysis. Assessment of heterogeneity was planned using the χ^2 and I^2 statistic. The protocol stated that we would conduct sensitivity analyses on methodological quality assessment.

At analysis stage, opportunities for meta-analysis were limited by heterogeneity in the assessment of risk factors and outcomes. Therefore, we undertook a descriptive narrative analysis, in keeping with the approach recommended by the Cochrane Handbook.²⁸

RESULTS

After removal of duplicates, 16 430 articles were screened, of which 857 were considered potentially relevant. After detailed evaluation of full-text articles, 14 studies with data from 1613 participants were included^{38–51} (figure 1). The most common reasons for excluding potentially relevant studies were because patient-related factors were not assessed and follow-up after TKR surgery was less than 6 months.

Study characteristics

An overview of study characteristics is provided in table 1.

Of the 14 included studies, three were from the UK, two each from Australia, USA and Spain, and one study from Belgium, Denmark, France, Portugal and Serbia. Thirteen studies were conducted at a single centre and one study did not report the number of centres. Eleven of the studies were cohort studies, two were randomised controlled trials retrospectively analysed as cohort studies and one was a case-control study with prospective data collection. Sample sizes ranged from 23 to 402, with a median of 115 participants. One study included a small number of patients undergoing unicompartmental knee replacement but was included in the review as 83% of participants had TKR.⁴⁹ Follow-up assessments varied: four studies assessed outcomes at 6 months after TKR, five at 12 months and the remainder between 3 and 7 years postoperatively. Pain at follow-up was evaluated using the WOMAC Pain Scale⁵² (five studies), Numerical Rating Scale (NRS; three studies), Visual Analogue Scale (VAS; two studies), American Knee Society Score pain question⁵³ (two studies), and Verbal Descriptor Scale (VDS; two studies). Secondary outcomes for the review relating to serious adverse events and other aspects of

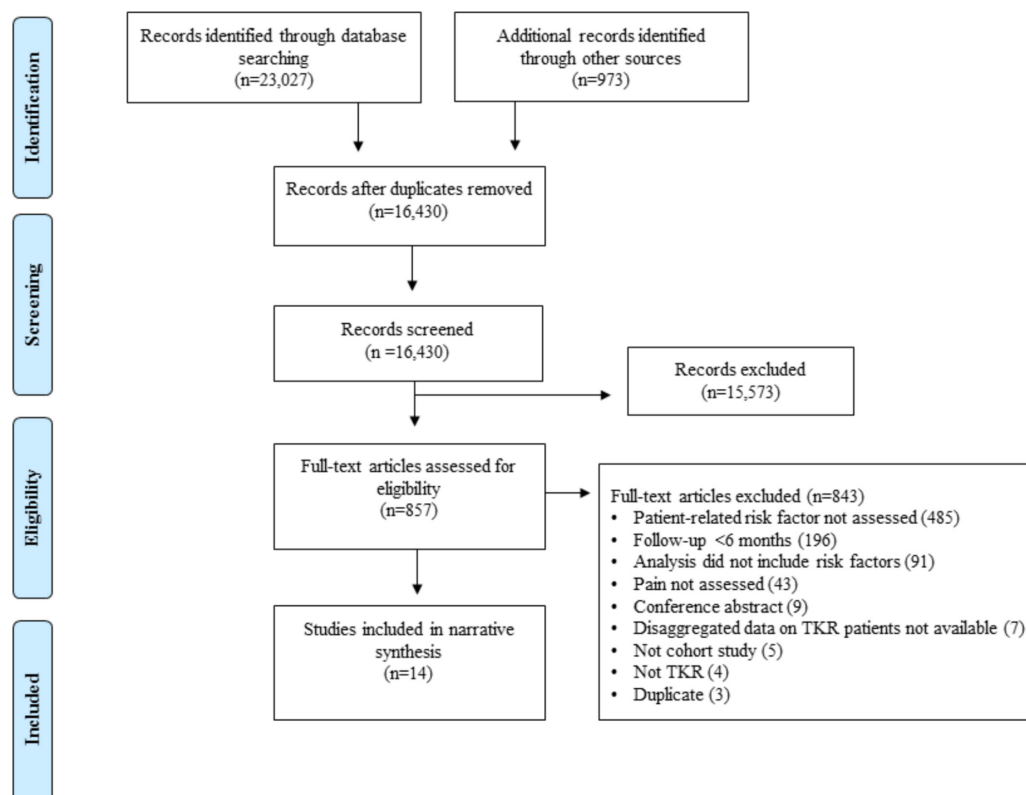


Figure 1 Systematic review flow diagram. TKR, total knee replacement.

Table 1 Characteristics of included studies

Study	Dates of baseline data collection	Study design	Country	Participants recruited/at final follow-up	Mean/median age	Female (%)	Outcome measure	Duration of follow-up
Crosbie <i>et al</i> ³⁸	2005–2006	Cohort*	Australia	102/100	68	56	WOMAC pain	6 months
Edwards <i>et al</i> ³⁹	Not reported	Cohort	USA	43 in analysis	72	58	VAS	12 months
Elson and Brenkel ⁴⁰	1995–1998	Case–control	UK	622/402 knees	69	54	AKSS pain question	5 years
Grosu <i>et al</i> ⁴¹	2009–2010	Cohort	Belgium	114/68	66	66	VDS	12 months
Núñez <i>et al</i> ⁴²	2000–2001	Cohort	Spain	88/67	75	81	WOMAC pain	3 years
Núñez <i>et al</i> ⁴³	2000	Cohort	Spain	142/112	67	77	WOMAC pain	7 years
Phillips <i>et al</i> ⁴⁴	2009–2010	Cohort	UK	96/80	71	56	VAS	39–51 months
Pinto <i>et al</i> ⁴⁵	2009–2011	Cohort	Portugal	42 in analysis	66	77	NRS	4–6 months
Riis <i>et al</i> ⁴⁶	2007–2009	Cohort	Denmark	176/154	68	65	AKSS pain question	12 months
Sayers <i>et al</i> ⁴⁷	2009–2012	Cohort*	UK	316/277	69	53	WOMAC pain	12 months
Stephens <i>et al</i> ⁴⁸	Not reported	Cohort	USA	71/63	67	54	WOMAC pain	6 months
Thomazeau <i>et al</i> ⁴⁹	2013	Cohort	France	109/104	69	72	NRS	6 months
Kocic <i>et al</i> ⁵⁰	2007–2013	Cohort	Serbia	78/78	68	76	NRS	6 months
Veal <i>et al</i> ⁵¹	2013	Cohort	Australia	23 in analysis	Not available	Not available	VDS	12 months

*Retrospective analysis of randomised controlled trial data.

AKSS, American Knee Society Score; NRS, Numerical Rating Scale; VAS, Visual Analogue Scale; VDS, Verbal Descriptor Scale; WOMAC, Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index.

**Table 2** Ratings of methodological quality for included studies

Study	Inclusion of consecutive patients	Representativeness (multicentre adequate)	Percentage follow-up (>80% adequate)	Minimisation of potential confounding (multivariable analysis adequate)
Crosbie <i>et al</i> ³⁸	+	–	+	+
Edwards <i>et al</i> ³⁹		–	–	+
Elson and Brenkel ⁴⁰		–	–	–
Grosu <i>et al</i> ⁴¹		–	–	–
Núñez <i>et al</i> ⁴²	+	–	–	+
Núñez <i>et al</i> ⁴³	+	–	–	+
Phillips <i>et al</i> ⁴⁴	+	–	+	–
Pinto <i>et al</i> ⁴⁵	+	–	–	+
Riis <i>et al</i> ⁴⁶	+	–	+	+
Sayers <i>et al</i> ⁴⁷	+†	–	+	+
Stephens <i>et al</i> ⁴⁸			+	+
Thomazeau <i>et al</i> ⁴⁹	+	–	+	+
Kocic <i>et al</i> ⁵⁰		–	+	–
Veal <i>et al</i> ⁵¹		–	+	–

*For studies where authors provided data on patients with total knee replacement, ratings are based on the study as reported in the article.

†Information obtained through personal contact.

+, adequate; –, inadequate; blank, not reported.

pain outcomes were infrequently reported and therefore not summarised.

Assessment of methodological quality of included studies

Ratings of methodological quality for the 14 included studies are provided in [table 2](#). Eight studies reported that consecutive patients were recruited, eight studies followed up >80% participants, and nine studies conducted multivariable analysis. All studies had issues relating to selection bias because none were reported as being conducted at multiple centres.

Patient-related postoperative risk factors

Patient-related postoperative risk factors were categorised into three groups: acute postoperative knee pain, knee function and psychosocial factors.

Acute postoperative knee pain

Eight studies including data from 737 participants evaluated the association between pain in the first 3 months after TKR and chronic pain ([table 3](#)). Timing of acute postoperative pain was classified as pain within the first postoperative week; pain between 1 and 2 weeks postoperatively; and pain from 2 weeks to 3 months. Pain as a risk factor was assessed using the VAS (three studies), VDS (two studies), NRS (two studies), WOMAC Pain Scale (one study) and PainDETECT (one study). Five studies conducted multivariable analysis, two studies conducted univariable analysis, and for one study no statistical analysis was performed as data were provided by authors on a small subset of patients with TKR.

Pain severity on postoperative days 1–7

Four studies with data from 491 participants evaluated whether pain severity in the first week after surgery was associated with chronic pain.^{41 45 47 49} Two were at risk of bias due to missing data and one study was at risk of bias due to inadequate consideration of confounding. Methods used to assess pain included the VDS,⁴¹ VAS⁴⁷ and NRS.^{45 49} Three studies found that more severe acute postoperative pain was associated with more severe pain at 6–12 months after TKR,^{41 47 49} although in one study this association was attenuated completely after adjustment for preoperative pain.⁴⁷ One study found no association between pain at 42 hours after surgery and the presence of chronic pain at 4–6 months.⁴⁵

Pain severity in postoperative days 8–14

Three studies with data from 191 participants evaluated whether pain severity on postoperative days 8–14 was associated with chronic pain.^{38 41 51} One study was at risk of bias due to missing data and two studies were at risk of bias due to inadequate consideration of confounding. Pain was assessed in two studies with the VDS^{41 51} and in one with the WOMAC Pain Scale and VAS.³⁸ Pain on postoperative day 8 and at 2 weeks was not found to be associated with chronic pain in two studies,^{38 41} and descriptive data only were available for the study that evaluated pain on postoperative day 10.⁵¹ In the study with low risk of bias apart from with regard to representativeness,³⁸ pain severity at 2 weeks was not found to be associated with pain at 6 months after TKR.

Table 3 Studies evaluating acute postoperative knee pain as a risk factor for chronic pain after TKR

Author and year	Number in analysis	Risk factor measurement	Outcome(s)	Univariable or multivariable analysis	Association	Results summary
Edwards <i>et al</i> , 2009 ³⁹	43	Global pain VAS at 1 month and 3 months	Global pain VAS at 6 and 12 months	Multivariable generalised estimating equation model	Yes	Global pain at a previous time point was a predictor of global pain at a future time point (estimate=0.43, SE=0.08, t=5.8, p<0.001).
		Night pain VAS at 1 month and 3 months	Night pain VAS at 6 and 12 months		Yes	Night pain at a previous time point was a predictor of night pain at a future time point (estimate=0.32, SE=0.08, t=3.8, p<0.001).
Crosbie <i>et al</i> , 2010 ³⁸	100	WOMAC Pain Scale at 2 weeks	WOMAC Pain Scale at 6 months	Multivariable linear regression	No	Not significant, results not reported
		VAS at 2 weeks			No	Not significant, results not reported
		WOMAC pain at 8 weeks			Yes	Beta coefficient=+0.25±0.07
		VAS at 8 weeks			No	Not significant, results not reported
Pinto <i>et al</i> , 2013 ⁴⁵	42	NRS at 48 hours	NRS at 4–6 months	Hierarchical logistic regression	No	Exp(B)=0.998 (95% CI 0.623 to 1.601), p=0.995
Phillips <i>et al</i> , 2014 ⁴⁴	80	PainDETECT at 6 weeks	Pain VAS at 39–51 months	Univariable correlation	Yes	PainDETECT at 6 weeks correlated moderately with VAS pain scores (r=0.53).
Veal <i>et al</i> , 2015 ⁵¹	23	VDS for average pain at 10 days	VDS for average pain at 12 months	N/A—statistical analysis inappropriate as data provided by authors on a small subset of patients	N/A	11 patients had none/mild pain at 10 days, none of these patients had severe/moderate pain at 12 months. 12 patients had moderate/severe pain at 10 days, 2 of these patients had moderate/severe at 12 months.
		VDS for worst pain at 10 days	VDS for worse pain at 12 months			2 patients had none/mild pain at 10 days, none of these patients had severe/moderate pain at 12 months. 21 patients had moderate/severe pain at 10 days, 8 of these patients had moderate/severe at 12 months.
		VDS for average pain at 6 weeks	VDS for average pain at 12 months			17 patients had none/mild pain at 6 weeks, 1 of these patients had moderate/severe pain at 12 months. 6 patients had moderate/severe pain at 6 weeks, 1 of these patients had moderate/severe at 12 months.

Continued



Table 3 Continued

Author and year	Number in analysis	Risk factor measurement	Outcome(s)	Univariable or multivariable analysis	Association	Results summary
		VDS for worst pain at 6 weeks	VDS for worse pain at 12 months			9 patients had none/mild pain at 6 weeks, 1 of these patients had severe/moderate pain at 12 months. 14 patients had moderate/severe pain at 6 weeks, 7 of these patients had moderate/severe at 12 months.
Grosu <i>et al</i> , 2016 ⁴¹	68	VDS on days 1, 2 and 3 (cumulative value of maximal pain intensity)	VDS at 6 months VDS at 12 months	Univariable correlation	Yes Yes	r=0.350, p=0.009 r=0.350, p=0.009
		VDS on day 8	VDS at 6 months VDS at 12 months		No No	Not significant, results not reported Not significant, results not reported
		VDS on day 30	VDS at 6 months VDS at 12 months		Yes No	r=0.310, p=0.013 Not significant, results not reported
		VDS at 3 months	VDS at 6 months VDS at 12 months		No No	Not significant, results not reported Not significant, results not reported
Sayers <i>et al</i> , 2016 ⁴⁷	277	VAS for pain on rest on days 1, 2 and 3 (combined)	WOMAC pain at 12 months	Multivariable structural equation modelling	Yes	Beta=0.222, SE=0.058, 95% CI 0.109 to 0.336, p=0.0001 When preoperative pain added: beta=0.09, 95% CI -0.09 to 0.27, p=0.332
		VAS for pain on movement on days 1, 2 and 3 (combined)			Yes	Beta=0.140, SE=0.044, 95% CI 0.054 to 0.226, p=0.0014 When preoperative pain added: beta=0.00, 95% CI -0.14 to 0.15, p=0.955
Thomazeau <i>et al</i> , 2016 ⁴⁹	104	NRS on days 1–4	NRS at 6 months	Multivariate logistic regression	Yes	Patients with high-intensity acute postoperative pain (defined through latent class growth analysis) were more likely to have pain at 6 months than patients with low-intensity acute postoperative pain (OR=4.23, 95% CI 1.39 to 12.88, p=0.011).

N/A, not applicable; NRS, Numerical Rating Scale; TKR, total knee replacement; VAS, Visual Analogue Scale; VDS, Verbal Descriptor Scale; WOMAC, Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index.

Pain severity between 2 weeks and 3 months postoperatively

Five studies with data from 314 participants evaluated whether pain severity between 2 weeks and 3 months postoperatively was associated with chronic pain after

TKR.^{38 39 41 44 51} Two studies were at risk of bias due to missing data and three studies were at risk of bias due to inadequate consideration of confounding. Methods to assess pain were the WOMAC Pain Scale,³⁸ VAS^{38 39 44}

and VDS.^{41 51} In one study with risk of bias associated only with conduct at a single centre, pain severity at 8 weeks postoperatively was found to be associated with pain at 6 months postoperatively when assessed with the WOMAC but not the VAS.³⁸ In one study with univariable analysis, pain severity assessed on day 30 was found to be associated with pain severity at 6 months but not 12 months after TKR.⁴¹ The same study found that pain at 3 months postoperatively was not associated with pain severity at 6 months and 12 months postoperatively.⁴¹ In another study, neuropathic pain at 6 weeks postoperatively was found to be moderately associated with pain at 39–51 months after surgery.⁴⁴ In one study, there was no difference in pain at 12 months in patients with different average pain levels at 6 weeks.⁵¹ However considering 'worst' pain, 7/14 patients with moderate to severe pain at 6 weeks reported moderate to severe pain at 12 months compared with 1/9 patients with none or mild pain at 6 weeks. A study that assessed global pain and night pain at 1 month and 3 months postoperatively found that they were associated with global pain and night pain, respectively, at a future time point (6 months and 12 months).³⁹

Knee function

Five studies including data from 835 participants evaluated the association between postoperative knee function and chronic pain after TKR (table 4). Three studies were at risk of bias due to missing data and one study was at risk of bias due to inadequate consideration of confounding. Assessment of knee function varied and included range of motion, ambulatory status, WOMAC function, 6 min walk test and stair ascent speed.

Four studies including data from 735 participants evaluated whether function at hospital discharge was associated with chronic pain after TKR.^{40 42 43 46} Two of these studies assessed range of motion^{40 46} and two assessed ambulatory status at discharge^{42 43}; none found an association. One study, at low risk of bias except inclusion of a single centre, with 100 patients evaluated whether function at 2 weeks and 8 weeks, assessed using three different methods, was associated with WOMAC pain scores at 6 months postoperatively.³⁸ This study found that WOMAC function score at 2 weeks, but not 8 weeks, was associated with chronic pain; 6 min walk test at both 2 weeks and 8 weeks was associated with chronic pain; stair ascent speed at 2 and 8 weeks was not associated with chronic pain.

Table 4 Studies evaluating postoperative knee function as a risk factor for chronic pain after TKR

Author and year	Number in analysis	Risk factor measurement	Outcome	Univariable or multivariable analysis	Association	Results summary
Elson and Brenkel, 2006 ⁴⁰	402 knees	Range of motion (active and passive) at hospital discharge	AKSS pain at 5 years	Univariable analysis	No	Not significant, results not reported
Núñez <i>et al</i> , 2007 ⁴²	67	Ambulatory status at hospital discharge	WOMAC pain at 3 years	Multivariable linear regression	No	Not significant, results not reported
Núñez <i>et al</i> , 2009 ⁴³	112	Ambulatory status at hospital discharge	WOMAC pain at 7 years	Multivariable linear regression	No	Not significant, results not reported
Crosbie <i>et al</i> , 2010 ³⁸	100	WOMAC function at 2 weeks	WOMAC pain at 6 months	Multivariable linear regression	Yes	Beta coefficient=+0.06, SE=±0.02
		6 min walk test at 2 weeks			Yes	Beta coefficient=−0.05, SE=±0.01
		Stair ascent speed at 2 weeks			No	Not significant, results not reported
		WOMAC function at 8 weeks			No	Not significant, results not reported
		6 min walk test at 8 weeks			Yes	Beta coefficient=−0.04, SE=±0.01
Riis <i>et al</i> , 2014 ⁴⁶	154	Stair ascent speed at 8 weeks	AKSS pain at 12 months	Multivariable binary logistic regression	No	Not significant, results not reported
		Range of flexion (active) at hospital discharge			No	OR 1.00 (95% CI 0.99 to 1.04), p=0.698

AKSS, American Knee Society Score; TKR, total knee replacement; WOMAC, Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index.



Psychosocial factors

Four studies including data from 226 participants evaluated the association between postoperative psychological factors and chronic pain after TKR (table 5). Two studies were at risk of bias due to missing data and one study was at risk of bias due to inadequate consideration of confounding. Risk factors assessed included catastrophising, depression, social support, coping skills, fear of movement and anxiety. In one study, catastrophising at a previous time point was a risk factor for night pain, but not global pain, at a future time point.³⁹ In the same study, depression was found to be a risk factor for global pain but not night pain. Another study assessing risk factors at 6 weeks postoperatively found that perceived positive social support was associated with less chronic pain, negative social support with more chronic pain, and no association between coping and pain at 6 months after TKR.⁴⁸ Patients with a high fear of movement at 2 weeks postoperatively reported more pain at 6 months than those with a low fear of movement.⁵⁰ Greater anxiety at 48 hours after surgery was found to be associated with a higher risk of having a pain score of >3 on the NRS at 4–6 months after TKR.⁴⁵

Ongoing studies

Searches of ClinicalTrials.gov identified five ongoing studies that are collecting data on patient-related postoperative risk factors and pain outcomes at 6 months or longer after TKR. An overview of these studies is provided in online supplementary appendix 3.

DISCUSSION

This is the first systematic review to evaluate postoperative patient-related risk factors for chronic pain after TKR. Fourteen cohort studies were identified which evaluated the association between patient-related factors measured in the first 3 months postoperatively and pain severity measured with a patient-reported outcome measure at 6 months or longer after primary TKR. Postoperative factors assessed included pain (eight studies), function (five studies) and psychosocial factors (four studies).

For all postoperative patient-related factors, there was insufficient evidence to draw firm conclusions on the association with chronic pain after TKR. When reviewing observational cohort studies, it is essential to consider issues that may introduce bias and lead to potentially misleading results and their interpretation. The key issues relate to generalisability, incomplete follow-up and accounting for confounding factors. Regarding generalisability, findings from single-centre and multicentre studies can differ,³⁴ and one potential factor contributing to this difference is the recruitment of a more homogeneous population in single-centre studies. The population may be highly selected and therefore have limited validity external to the study setting. Losses to follow-up represent another cause of bias as patients who do not complete longer term assessments may have poorer

outcomes.^{55 56} In this review, six studies had data on <80% participants at follow-up. The methodological quality of five studies was limited by the lack of multivariable analysis to minimise the impact of potential confounding on results. In studies with no risk of bias other than patient selection, there was a suggestion that chronic pain was associated with increased acute postoperative pain during the hospital stay.^{47 49} However, in one of these studies, a comprehensive assessment of pain relationships over time suggested that the association was largely explained by preoperative pain.⁴⁷ For later pain assessments, one study did not identify consistent associations between postoperative pain and chronic pain.³⁸

This review has strengths and weaknesses that should be considered when interpreting the results. While our search terms were broad to identify cohort studies that involved patients with TKR, three studies were identified through methods other than the main searches. This is a recognised issue in the identification of observational studies⁵⁷ and highlights the importance in bibliographical databases of appropriate indexing and use of keywords. It is possible that studies including general orthopaedic or surgical populations may have included patients with TKR, and these may not have been identified. However, when these studies were identified, we contacted authors and data for patients with TKR were provided for two studies.^{45 51} The primary outcome of interest in this review was pain at 6 months or longer after TKR, and therefore we did not include studies that used a composite pain and function measure to assess outcome, for example the total Oxford Knee Score⁵⁸ or WOMAC.⁵² This is because when such composite measures are reported without any separation of pain from function, it is not possible to use the scores to assess pain per se. Preoperative risk factors for postoperative pain and functional limitations are different,^{18 59} and therefore it is important to assess pain and function as distinct outcomes. Separate pain and function scores can be calculated for the most commonly used patient-reported outcome measures, the WOMAC⁶⁰ and the Oxford Knee Score,⁶¹ and future studies would benefit from analysing these outcomes separately. Research on postoperative risk factors is limited by heterogeneity in how and when risk factors and outcomes are assessed. If greater standardisation could be achieved, such as through the implementation of core outcome sets,³³ future systematic reviews may be able to pool data in meta-analysis to provide evidence for postoperative patient-related risk factors for chronic pain after TKR.

Much of the research evaluating risk factors for outcomes after TKR has focused on the preoperative period rather than the period after surgery.¹² Numerous preoperative patient-related factors and their association to chronic pain have been evaluated, including knee pain severity and duration, pain at other sites, comorbidities, function, depression, social support, anxiety, fear of movement, pessimism and quality of life.¹² In comparison, our review found that the current extent of research into postoperative risk factors is narrow, and

Table 5 Studies evaluating postoperative psychological factors as risk factors for chronic pain after TKR

Author and year	Number in analysis	Risk factor measurement	Outcome(s)	Univariable or multivariable analysis	Association	Results summary
Stephens <i>et al</i> , 2002 ⁴⁸	63	Perceived positive social support (MOS social support survey) at 6 weeks	WOMAC pain at 6 months	Multivariable hierarchical multiple regression	Yes	Beta=-0.29, SE=0.09, $p \leq 0.05$
		Perceived negative social support (four items) at 6 weeks			Yes	Beta=-0.27, SE=0.14, $p \leq 0.05$
		Active coping (Vanderbilt Multidimensional Pain Coping Inventory Active Coping scale) at 6 weeks			No	Beta=-0.14, SE=0.01
Edwards <i>et al</i> , 2009 ³⁹	43	Avoidant coping (Vanderbilt Multidimensional Pain Coping Inventory Avoidant Coping scale) at 6 weeks			No	Beta=0.21, SE=0.01
		Catastrophising (Coping Strategies Questionnaire catastrophising subscale) at 1 month and 3 months	Global pain VAS at 6 and 12 months Night pain VAS at 6 and 12 months	Multivariable generalised estimating equation model	No Yes	Catastrophising at a previous time point was not a predictor of global pain at a future time point (estimate=2.1, SE=2.2, $t=0.9$, $p=0.35$). Catastrophising at a previous time was a predictor of night-time pain at a future time point (estimate=5.1, SE=2.5, $t=2.0$, $p=0.04$).
		Depression (Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale at 1 month and 3 months)	Global pain VAS at 6 and 12 months Night pain VAS at 6 and 12 months		Yes No	Depression at a previous time point was a predictor of global pain at a future time point (estimate=0.67, SE=0.30, $t=2.2$, $p=0.03$). Depression at a previous time point was not a predictor of night-time pain at a future time point (estimate=0.40, SE=0.33, $t=1.2$, $p=0.24$).
Pinto <i>et al</i> , 2013 ⁴⁵	42	Anxiety scale (Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale) at 48 hours	NRS at 4-6 months	Hierarchical logistic regression	Yes	Exp(B)=1.713 (95% CI 1.104 to 2.657), $p=0.016$
Kocic <i>et al</i> , 2015 ⁵⁰	78	Fear of movement (Tampa Scale of Kinesiophobia) at 2 weeks	NRS at 6 months	Univariable comparison of means	Yes	Patients with high fear of movement had more pain (mean=3.24, SD=1.98) than patients with low fear of movement (mean=1.81, SD=1.5), $p=0.0035$.

NRS, Numerical Rating Scale; TKR, total knee replacement; VAS, Visual Analogue Scale; WOMAC, Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index.



further research is needed. Searches of ClinicalTrials.gov found that a number of studies are ongoing in this field, suggesting the evidence base will continue to grow and develop. Assessing potential postoperative risk factors is important as some factors may be more associated with outcome when measured in the postoperative period, rather than in the preoperative period.⁶² Prediction of chronic postsurgical pain has been found to be strongest when assessing both preoperative and postoperative risk factors.²⁰ Factors specific to the postoperative recovery period, such as acute postoperative pain, and factors that span the perioperative period, such as anxiety, have the potential to influence outcomes. Identification of both preoperative and postoperative risk factors could inform the development of comprehensive care packages to improve outcomes.

Despite the lack of sufficient evidence about postoperative risk factors, research has evaluated whether early postoperative interventions improve longer term outcomes after TKR. The long-term effects of pharmacological interventions to reduce pain severity in the early postoperative period have been evaluated, both in patients undergoing TKR and other surgical procedures.^{21 22} While effective at reducing acute postoperative pain, numerous perioperative pharmacotherapies are not effective at preventing chronic postsurgical pain. Similarly, outpatient physiotherapy interventions to improve early postoperative function have little effect on long-term pain.^{23 24} This may be because acute postoperative pain and functional limitations are not risk factors for chronic pain after TKR, or it may be that these interventions require evaluation in trials that are focused on high-risk patients. However, before evaluation of such stratified models of care is possible, more research is needed to identify postoperative patient-related risk factors for chronic pain after TKR.

In conclusion, this systematic review found insufficient evidence to draw conclusions about the association between any postoperative patient-related factor and chronic pain after TKR. To complement this research, systematic reviews are ongoing to evaluate the effectiveness of preoperative, perioperative and postoperative interventions in preventing chronic pain after TKR (PROSPERO reference CRD42017041382). Further high-quality research is required to provide robust evidence on postoperative risk factors, and inform the development and evaluation of targeted interventions to optimise patients' outcomes after TKR.

Acknowledgements We would like to thank all the study authors who took the time to reply to our requests for further clarification or additional data.

Contributors All authors contributed to the concept and design of the study. AB, JD and VW contributed to the acquisition and analysis of data. VW drafted the article, and AB, JD and RG-H revised it critically for important intellectual content. VW and AB take responsibility for the integrity of the work as a whole, from inception to finished article.

Funding This article presents independent research funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) under its Programme Grants for Applied Research (RP-PG-0613-20001). The views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the NHS, the NIHR or the Department of Health. The funder

had no role in the study design, collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript; or in the decision to submit the manuscript for publication.

Competing interests None declared.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement No additional data are available.

Open Access This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt and build upon this work, for commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

© Article author(s) (or their employer(s) unless otherwise stated in the text of the article) 2017. All rights reserved. No commercial use is permitted unless otherwise expressly granted.

REFERENCES

1. National Joint Registry for England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. *13th Annual Report*. Hemel Hempstead: NJR Centre, 2016.
2. NHS National Services Scotland. *Scottish arthroplasty project: biennial report 2016*. Scotland: NHS National Services Scotland, 2016.
3. Maradit Kremers H, Larson DR, Crowson CS, *et al*. Prevalence of total hip and knee replacement in the US. *J Bone Joint Surg Am* 2015;97:1386–97.
4. Scott CE, Bugler KE, Clement ND, *et al*. Patient expectations of arthroplasty of the hip and knee. *J Bone Joint Surg Br* 2012;94:974–81.
5. Beswick AD, Wylde V, Gooberman-Hill R, *et al*. What proportion of patients report long-term pain after total hip or knee replacement for osteoarthritis? A systematic review of prospective studies in unselected patients. *BMJ Open* 2012;2:e000435.
6. Wylde V, Hewlett S, Learmonth ID, *et al*. Persistent pain after joint replacement: prevalence, sensory qualities, and postoperative determinants. *Pain* 2011;152:566–72.
7. Werner MU, Kongsgaard UE. Defining persistent post-surgical pain: is an update required? *Br J Anaesth* 2014;113:1–4.
8. Jeffery AE, Wylde V, Blom AW, *et al*. "It's there and I'm stuck with it": patients' experiences of chronic pain following total knee replacement surgery. *Arthritis Care Res* 2011;63:286–92.
9. Wylde V, Mackichan DS, Gooberman-Hill R. Service provision for patients with chronic post-surgical pain after total knee replacement: an evaluation of current practice. *J Pain Manag* 2014;7:147–54.
10. MacKichan F, Wylde V, Gooberman-Hill R. Pathways through care for long-term pain after knee replacement: a qualitative study with healthcare professionals. *Musculoskeletal Care* 2015:127–38.
11. Beswick AD, Wylde V, Gooberman-Hill R. Interventions for the prediction and management of chronic postsurgical pain after total knee replacement: systematic review of randomised controlled trials. *BMJ Open* 2015;5:e007387.
12. Lewis GN, Rice DA, McNair PJ, *et al*. Predictors of persistent pain after total knee arthroplasty: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Br J Anaesth* 2015;114:551–61.
13. Baert IA, Lluich E, Mulder T, *et al*. Does pre-surgical central modulation of pain influence outcome after total knee replacement? A systematic review. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage* 2016;24:213–23.
14. Hernández C, Díaz-Heredia J, Berraquero ML, *et al*. Pre-operative Predictive Factors of Post-operative Pain in Patients With Hip or Knee Arthroplasty: A Systematic Review. *Reumatol Clin* 2015;11:361–80.
15. Blom AW, Artz N, Beswick AD, *et al*. *Improving patients' experience and outcome of total joint replacement: the RESTORE programme*. UK: NIHR Journals Library Southampton, 2016.
16. Birch S, Stilling M, Mechlenburg I, *et al*. Effectiveness of a physiotherapist delivered cognitive-behavioral patient education for patients who undergoes operation for total knee arthroplasty: a protocol of a randomized controlled trial. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord* 2017;18:116.
17. Riddle DL, Keefe FJ, Ang D, *et al*. A phase III randomized three-arm trial of physical therapist delivered pain coping skills training for patients with total knee arthroplasty: the KASTPain protocol. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord* 2012;13:149.
18. Judge A, Arden NK, Cooper C, *et al*. Predictors of outcomes of total knee replacement surgery. *Rheumatology* 2012;51:1804–13.

19. Macrae WA. Chronic post-surgical pain: 10 years on. *Br J Anaesth* 2008;101:77–86.
20. Althaus A, Hinrichs-Rocker A, Chapman R, *et al.* Development of a risk index for the prediction of chronic post-surgical pain. *Eur J Pain* 2012;16:901–10.
21. Wylde V, Lenguerrand E, Gooberman-Hill R, *et al.* Effect of local anaesthetic infiltration on chronic postsurgical pain after total hip and knee replacement: the APEX randomised controlled trials. *Pain* 2015;156:1161–70.
22. Chaparro LE, Smith SA, Moore RA, *et al.* Pharmacotherapy for the prevention of chronic pain after surgery in adults. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2013;CD008307.
23. Artz N, Elvers KT, Lowe CM, *et al.* Effectiveness of physiotherapy exercise following total knee replacement: systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord* 2015;16:15.
24. Fransen M, Nairn L, Bridgett L, *et al.* Post-acute rehabilitation after total knee replacement: a multicenter randomized clinical trial comparing long-term outcomes. *Arthritis Care Res* 2017;69:192–200.
25. Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, *et al.* Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement. *BMJ* 2009;339:b2535.
26. Marcano Belisario J, Tudor Car L, Reeves T, *et al.* Search strategies to identify observational studies in MEDLINE and EMBASE (Protocol). *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2013;MR000041.
27. Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network. Search filters. <http://www.sign.ac.uk/methodology/filters.html#obs> (accessed Sep 2016).
28. Higgins J, Green SE. The Cochrane Collaboration. Cochrane handbook for systematic reviews of interventions version 5.1.0, 2011. www.cochrane-handbook.org
29. Lenguerrand E, Wylde V, Gooberman-Hill R, *et al.* Trajectories of pain and function after primary hip and knee arthroplasty: the ADAPT cohort study. *PLoS One* 2016;11:e0149306.
30. Davis AM, Perruccio AV, Ibrahim S, *et al.* The trajectory of recovery and the inter-relationships of symptoms, activity and participation in the first year following total hip and knee replacement. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage* 2011;19:1413–21.
31. Halket A, Stratford PW, Kennedy DM, *et al.* Using hierarchical linear modeling to explore predictors of pain after total hip and knee arthroplasty as a consequence of osteoarthritis. *J Arthroplasty* 2010;25:254–62.
32. Wylde V, Dixon S, Miller L, *et al.* 5 Year outcomes and survivorship of the triathlon total knee replacement: a cohort study. *Acta Orthop Belg*. In Press.
33. Wylde V, MacKichan F, Bruce J, *et al.* Assessment of chronic post-surgical pain after knee replacement: development of a core outcome set. *Eur J Pain* 2015;19:611–20.
34. Wells G, Shea B, O'Connell D, *et al.* The Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) for assessing the quality if nonrandomized studies in meta-analyses. 2017 http://www.ohri.ca/programs/clinical_epidemiology/oxford.asp
35. Sterne JA, Hernán MA, Reeves BC, *et al.* ROBINS-I: a tool for assessing risk of bias in non-randomised studies of interventions. *BMJ* 2016;355:i4919.
36. Slim K, Nini E, Forestier D, *et al.* Methodological index for non-randomized studies (minors): development and validation of a new instrument. *ANZ J Surg* 2003;73:712–6.
37. Jüni P, Witschi A, Bloch R, *et al.* The hazards of scoring the quality of clinical trials for meta-analysis. *JAMA* 1999;282:1054–60.
38. Crosbie J, Naylor J, Harmer A, *et al.* Predictors of functional ambulation and patient perception following total knee replacement and short-term rehabilitation. *Disabil Rehabil* 2010;32:1088–98.
39. Edwards RR, Haythornthwaite JA, Smith MT, *et al.* Catastrophizing and depressive symptoms as prospective predictors of outcomes following total knee replacement. *Pain Res Manag* 2009;14:307–11.
40. Elson DW, Brenkel IJ. Predicting pain after total knee arthroplasty. *J Arthroplasty* 2006;21:1047–53.
41. Grosu I, Thienpont E, De Kock M, *et al.* Dynamic view of postoperative pain evolution after total knee arthroplasty: a prospective observational study. *Minerva Anestesiol* 2016;82:274–83.
42. Núñez M, Núñez E, del Val JL, Luis del Val J, *et al.* Health-related quality of life in patients with osteoarthritis after total knee replacement: factors influencing outcomes at 36 months of follow-up. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage* 2007;15:1001–7.
43. Núñez M, Lozano L, Núñez E, *et al.* Total knee replacement and health-related quality of life: factors influencing long-term outcomes. *Arthritis Rheum* 2009;61:1062–9.
44. Phillips JR, Hopwood B, Arthur C, *et al.* The natural history of pain and neuropathic pain after knee replacement: a prospective cohort study of the point prevalence of pain and neuropathic pain to a minimum three-year follow-up. *Bone Joint J* 2014;96-B:1227–33.
45. Pinto PR, McIntyre T, Ferrero R, *et al.* Risk factors for moderate and severe persistent pain in patients undergoing total knee and hip arthroplasty: a prospective predictive study. *PLoS One* 2013;8:e73917.
46. Riis A, Rathleff MS, Jensen MB, *et al.* Low grading of the severity of knee osteoarthritis pre-operatively is associated with a lower functional level after total knee replacement: a prospective cohort study with 12 months' follow-up. *Bone Joint J* 2014;96-B:1498–502.
47. Sayers A, Wylde V, Lenguerrand E, *et al.* Rest Pain and Movement-Evoked Pain as Unique Constructs in Hip and Knee Replacements. *Arthritis Care Res* 2016;68:237–45.
48. Stephens MA, Druley JA, Zautra AJ. Older adults' recovery from surgery for osteoarthritis of the knee: psychosocial resources and constraints as predictors of outcomes. *Health Psychol* 2002;21:377–83.
49. Thomazeau J, Rouquette A, Martinez V, *et al.* Predictive factors of chronic post-surgical pain at 6 months following knee replacement: Influence of postoperative pain trajectory and genetics. *Pain Physician* 2016;19:E729–E741.
50. Kocic M, Stankovic A, Lazovic M, *et al.* Influence of fear of movement on total knee arthroplasty outcome. *Ann Ital Chir* 2015;86:148–55.
51. Veal FC, Bereznicki LR, Thompson AJ, *et al.* Subacute pain as a predictor of long-term pain following orthopedic surgery: an australian prospective 12 month observational cohort study. *Medicine* 2015;94:e1498.
52. Bellamy N, Buchanan WW, Goldsmith CH, *et al.* Validation study of WOMAC: a health status instrument for measuring clinically important patient relevant outcomes to antirheumatic drug therapy in patients with osteoarthritis of the hip or knee. *J Rheumatol* 1988;15:1833–40.
53. Insall JN, Dorr LD, Scott RD, *et al.* Rationale of the Knee Society clinical rating system. *Clin Orthop Relat Res* 1989;137:14–14.
54. Bafeta A, Dechartres A, Trinquart L, *et al.* Impact of single centre status on estimates of intervention effects in trials with continuous outcomes: meta-epidemiological study. *BMJ* 2012;344:e813.
55. Murray DW, Britton AR, Bulstrode CJ. Loss to follow-up matters. *J Bone Joint Surg Br* 1997;79:254–7.
56. Kim J, Lonner JH, Nelson CL, *et al.* Response Bias: effect on outcomes evaluation by mail surveys after total knee arthroplasty. *J Bone Joint Surg Am* 2004;86-A:15–21.
57. Stroup DF, Berlin JA, Morton SC, *et al.* Meta-analysis of observational studies in epidemiology: a proposal for reporting. Meta-analysis Of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (MOOSE) group. *JAMA* 2000;283:2008–12.
58. Dawson J, Fitzpatrick R, Murray D, *et al.* Questionnaire on the perceptions of patients about total knee replacement. *J Bone Joint Surg Br* 1998;80:63–9.
59. Lopez-Olivo MA, Landon GC, Siff SJ, *et al.* Psychosocial determinants of outcomes in knee replacement. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2011;70:1775–81.
60. Bellamy N. WOMAC: a 20-year experiential review of a patient-centered self-reported health status questionnaire. *J Rheumatol* 2002;29:2473–6.
61. Harris K, Dawson J, Doll H, *et al.* Can pain and function be distinguished in the Oxford Knee Score in a meaningful way? An exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. *Qual Life Res* 2013;22:2561–8.
62. van den Akker-Scheek I, Stevens M, Groothoff JW, *et al.* Preoperative or postoperative self-efficacy: which is a better predictor of outcome after total hip or knee arthroplasty? *Patient Educ Couns* 2007;66:92–9.

BMJ Open

Post-operative patient-related risk factors for chronic pain after total knee replacement: a systematic review

Vikki Wylde, Andrew D Beswick, Jane Dennis and Rachael Gooberman-Hill

BMJ Open 2017 7:

doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2017-018105

Updated information and services can be found at:
<http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/7/11/e018105>

These include:

References

This article cites 51 articles, 9 of which you can access for free at:
<http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/7/11/e018105#BIBL>

Open Access

This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt and build upon this work, for commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited. See:
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Email alerting service

Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections

Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections
[Surgery](#) (414)

Notes

To request permissions go to:
<http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions>

To order reprints go to:
<http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform>

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
<http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/>